

**NOTE.**—Dr. Cowell's Interpreter, 1610. Just about this time a Law Dictionary was published by Dr. Cowell, with the private approval of the King, containing certain articles in favour of the absolute power of the sovereign. Both Lords and Commons were highly indignant, and demanded that the author should be punished. James was compelled to give way, and so Cowell's book was suppressed by proclamation, and the author imprisoned.

(5) **The Great Contract, 1610.** James was still very much in debt, and to relieve his necessities Cecil proposed an elaborate scheme called the "Great Contract," by which the King was to give up the antiquated and obnoxious feudal dues, such as aids, purveyance, wardship and marriage, and receive in return £200,000 a year. But a dispute arose over the details of the scheme, and it was abandoned. James in anger dissolved Parliament.

2. **James's Second Parliament, called the Addled Parliament, 1614.** Want of money compelled James in 1614 to summon his Second Parliament. Some of the more influential members, who were friends of the King, fearing lest there should be a repetition of the troubles of the last Parliament, "undertook" to secure the election of members, who would be favourable to the King's views, and persuade the House to give grants to meet the King's necessities. But the "*undertakers*," as these men were called, completely failed in what they attempted to do. As soon as the Commons met, they proceeded to discuss the legality of the New Impositions, and refused to vote a supply, unless the King would grant a redress of grievances. The disputes were so heated that James lost all patience, and dissolved Parliament before a single Act had been passed. For this reason it was nicknamed the "*Addled Parliament*." *For seven years (1614-1621) James summoned no Parliament.*

**NOTE.**—**The Rule of Favourites.** The ministry of Cecil had proved so irksome to James, that on the death of that statesman in 1612, he decided to be his own minister, and rule with the help of favourites. "*I would rather have a man of ordinary parts,*" he used to say, "*than the rarest man in the world that will not be obedient.*" His first favourite was Robert Carr, a handsome and accomplished young Scotchman, who had been a royal page, and had attracted the King's notice at a tilting match. He soon rose in the royal favour, and was made Viscount Rochester, and entrusted with the management of some of the most important business of state. Shortly after, he became